

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1835.

No. 768.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

THE proprietors of the "Travelers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of Hillsborough, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

To Bridge Builders.

THE subscribers having been appointed at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Commissioners to superintend the building of a Bridge across New Hope, at Price's, on the new road to Chapel Hill; hereby give notice, that the Building of said Bridge will be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 9th day of May next, on the premises, at which time and place the specifications will be made known.

John Blackwood,
Samuel Strayhorn,
William Brown,
Charles W. Johnston,
Alexander Gattis,
April 14. 67—3w

To Wagoners and others.

ILL cross Wagoners with four and five horse teams, and Carriage, at my FERRY, (formerly JONES'S,) on Haw River, at twenty-five cents.

CARLTON WALKER. 64—



NEW WATCHES, Jewelry and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a partnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen Gold Levers, plain and extra jeweled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Coral Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Quartz Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Engraved and Engraved Cases,
Spectacles, assorted Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purse,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.
Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH. 44—

October 22d.

Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Hawfield, or Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at David McNeal's, on Saturday the 3d day of May next, for the purpose of drill, at the election of Field Officers.

GEORGE JORDAN, Lieut. Col. 61—

February 27.

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Martha Evans,
vs.
David Evans. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Duncan Rose, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1834.

DUNCAN ROSE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. \$3 00. 65—

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell,
vs.
Thomas Blackwell. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

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DUNCAN ROSE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. 3 00. 65—

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North-Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the free men of North-Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed should fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties, in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next, when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. Be it further enacted, That if shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls, in their respective counties, sworn in before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. Be it further enacted, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to be used of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said

Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the franchise required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. Be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. Be it further enacted, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, for affirm, as the case may be, that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North-Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

XI. Be it further enacted, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts, which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: Provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall frame and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; Provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention propose and, and in their discretion the said constitution, other amendments to the same, as, 1st. To abrogate any of them, to viz. free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who had places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they held any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that citizenship tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practiced. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote viva voce in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said

convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XV. Be it further enacted, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. Be it further enacted, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. Be it further enacted, That the Convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina." That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench. 8th. Be it further enacted, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
No. 88,
WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6. 59—

Plantation For SALE

THE Rev. John Witherspoon, who has lately resided about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

NOTICE.

MY JACK will stand the ensuing season at Crain & Smith's Mill, a mile and a half west of the town of Hillsborough. He is a fine stout young Jack of the Spanish stock, six years old. All those wishing to raise mules will do well to give him a call.

Terms, five dollars and twenty-five cents for the season; if paid out of the season six dollars—and seven to ensure. The season will commence the 1st of April and end the 1st of August.

J. S. SMITH. 64—

MARCH 25

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT,



Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark.

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this quarter of the world, was got by American Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot, by old Sir Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark; his great grand dam, by imported Clockwork; (half brother to imported Medley;) his g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of imported Jenny Dismal;) his g. g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's famous mare Camilla, by imported Fearnought; his g. g. g. g. grand dam Col. Burd's imported Calista, by Forester—Crab—Hobgoblin—Bajazet's dam by Whitmore—Leedes—Barb mare.

Gentlemen possessing and reading the horse books of this country and England, are requested to examine them diligently for themselves; but for those not having the means of acquiring the same information, I beg to be permitted to state, that a better pedigree cannot exist. If blood consists in a near consanguinity to a strain of horses most remarkable for all the high and desirable qualities in the zoology of horses, a simple relation of facts will establish Eclipse Lightfoot as equal to any horse upon earth. And what are the facts? I begin with those most recent, and nearest home. He himself has been twice sold in less than six months; first time for \$7,000—second time for \$10,000. His full brother, Shark, still more recently, for \$15,000. His full sister, the present Black Maria, is held by her owner at \$8 or \$10,000. Eclipse, who is the sire of Eclipse Lightfoot, is the first horse that ever sold for \$10,000, in America. And a year or two ago, at 20 years old, he again sold for about the same sum. He ran until he was nine years old—all his races four mile heats—and was taken off the turf sound as a nut. He was never beaten; and to use the language of one of his strongest opponents at one time, "He challenged the world—he beat the world—he won a world of money—and he is a world's wonder."

Lady Lightfoot, dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran at all distances and at all places, until she was 11 years old. She was beaten but seldom—once by Beggar Girl, 3 mile heats, when she was prepared and run down for 4 miles; once by the great husus natura Hermaphrodite, whom she beat twice, (all 4 mile heats.) She was twice beaten by the invincible Eclipse; which is to pluck the laurel from one side of the diadem to place it the more gracefully on the other. And she was beaten at 11 years old, by Betsey Richards; but it was evident her day had passed, and she would then have been, where she so gloriously died, among the first matrons of the age. In 1815, then 3 years old, she won all her stakes, and was carried to Charleston, S. C. by Gen. Wynn, where she won in three consecutive days, at 2, 3 and 4 mile heats, all the money run for in the week, beating the best horses of the day. Among them the famous Lottery, (dam of Kosciuszko, Saxe Weimer and Crusader;) the famous Transport, (dam of Bertrand, jr., and Little Venus;) the famous Merino Ewe, (dam of Phillis and Gohanna;) and others: a feat never before or since performed by any horse. She won innumerable races, but most remarkable, 7 Jockey Club Purse, at 10 years old!!!

Old Black Maria, by imported Shark, grand dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran until she was 14 years old; acquired for herself and posterity an imperishable fame—won a number of races—lost a few in the down-hill of life, and was only rivalled by her next kin.

Imported Shark, (great grand sire of Eclipse Lightfoot,) was got by Marske, the sire of the great Eclipse, in England; and in of course, his half brother, and the great grand-son of Childer. To these two horses he has been frequently compared as next, but by the fairest reasoning in the world he must be at least their equal. He ran more races—won more money—was only beaten by two horses, and that readily accounted for. Dormont (sire of Gabriel,) beat him, evidently by the difference of weight given him for the year. Shark beat him, when aged, and both carried the same weight. Pretender, (his half brother,) by Marske, beat him, from a slight defect in the heels, a disease very common. A notice, in the racing calendar for 1787, (I think,) says he won upwards of 32,000 guineas (about \$10,000); and it is said, by high authority, that 600 guineas were offered for him.

New-Market Course for the autumn, durability if beauty, action, and longevity are the great desiderata in a more pre-eminent degree, such are the qualities—this the blood of Eclipse Lightfoot; not to be detracted from by a full and still further extension, too lengthy for publication. He has been twice purchased out of a training stable, in which he was at the head, and by approved judges; and for general and immediate benefit has been put to stand. Over this, the horse could have no possible control; but it is a just cause to inveigh against his unkind owners, for depriving him the chance by his might and strength, or sustaining side by side with his closest kin, his growing fame. If my life rested upon it, I would take him for all distances, sooner than any horse upon earth, not more tried; and as a stallion, second to none.

He is now at his harem, in Mecklenburg, Va. five miles south of Boynton, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, where he will be let to mares at \$60 the season. Any gentleman putting five mares or becoming responsible for them, will be charged \$50 each—\$1 to the groom in every instance. Great liberality will be exercised in putting first rate mares (runners themselves or producing runners), Mares missing this season, will be put next gratis. Every preparation has been made for keeping mares, and all care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Mares fed at 25 cents per day. Those with colts at their side, will be fed; unless positively prohibited. Mares from a distance, in foal, had better be sent before foaling. The season will expire on the 1st of July.

JOHN C. GOODE.

March 26. 65—5w



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From a Treatise on Agriculture, published at
Albany in 1819.

Of a Rotation of Crops, and the Principles on which it is founded.

To this branch of our subject we invite particular attention; because in our opinion, it forms the basis of all successful agriculture. Whatever pains we take, whatever expenses we incur, in collecting instruments of husbandry, in accumulating and applying manures, and in tilling the earth, all is to little purpose, unless to these we superadd a *succession of crops adapted to the nature of the soil, to the laws of the climate, and to the commercial value of the article raised*. Peas will vegetate on wet cotton and wheat in pure sand; Indian corn will grow in high northern latitudes, and the apple may be found near the equator. We have seen sanfoin struggling with wet clay, and aquatic plants on the top of an arid mountain: but all indicated the violence done to nature, and presented only specimens diminutive in bulk and deficient in quality. The influence of markets on the value of produce is as little to be denied as that of soil and climate. In the neighborhood of great cities, table vegetables are of much more value than wheat or rye; but remote from markets, wheat and rye have the advantage, because being more valuable in proportion to bulk and weight, they bear better the expenses of transportation.

With this general view of the subject, we proceed to examine, 1st, the practice of Europe; and 2d, the rotation best adapted to our own soil, meridian, and markets.

1st Of the practice of Europe.

It was long since discovered,* that the soil, when left to itself, was never either exhausted, or tired, or idle: but that, however stripped or denuded by man, or the animals he employs, it hastens to cover itself with a variety of plants, of different, and even opposite characters; that some of these have a tendency to render the earth more compact, while others, differently formed, draw theirs principally from the atmosphere; and lastly, that in these voluntary products there is a continual and nearly regular succession of plants differently organized.

These observations, carefully made and no longer doubted, and others leading to the same or similar conclusions, first suggested the usefulness of taking nature as our guide, and of conforming our artificial crops to the rules which obviously governed her spontaneous productions. The effect was such as was expected, and for more than half a century, the rotation system has formed the true test of agricultural improvement in every variety of soil and climate. Wherever it has been adopted, the art is found in a state of prosperous progression: wherever neglected or rejected, it is either stationary or retrograde. Yet in the face of a fact, carrying with it such conclusive evidence, the bulk of agriculturists continue to resist this cheap and obvious means of improvement, and pertinaciously adhere to a system (that of fallows) which condemns to annual sterility one fourth part of the earth, and even prefers four months' unproductive labor, to abundant harvests and nutritious soil. But from this display of folly let us turn to the wisdom.

One part of a farm system, the whole arable land, divided into four, six, or eight fields, and subdivided into four, six, or eight crops, denominated (according to the number of these divisions) the short, the medium, or the long course. In constructing these courses, however, whether long, middling or short, the utmost attention is paid to the nature of the soil, viz: In all soils more wet than dry, more compact than porous, more hard than friable, the course is made up from the following plants: wheat, oats, buckwheat, the gramineal grasses, beans, vetchings, clover, cabbages and chicory. In soils of an opposite character (dry, porous and friable) the plants from which to choose, are rye, speltz, barley, potatoes, turnips, lupins, Indian corn, clover, sanfoin, and many of the pasture grasses. In loams, [which are nearly an equal mixture of sand, clay, and decomposed vegetables] the choice of plants is much enlarged, embracing what is more peculiarly proper for both sand and clay, and having, besides, the following plants from which to select: rice, millet, sorghum [African millet], lucerna, indigo, cotton, hops, tobacco, lucerne, hemp, flax, &c. &c. The following cases will sufficiently illustrate the principles on which they rest, viz:—

*Virgil, who was a philosopher as well as a poet, appears to have thoroughly understood this branch of natural history: "multis qui crescit fatibus arva"—the true repose of the earth is a change of its productions. "fœdus æquum est"—the white turnip. The Rut. Beta, or sweetish turnip, is classed by French agriculturists among the products of strong substantial clay soils.

Never to select for a crop, plants not adapted to the soil, and never, in any soil, to permit two crops of the same species or kind to follow each other.

2nd. Of the rotation best adapted to our own soil, meridian, and markets.

Previously to entering upon this subject, it may not be amiss to glance at the practice hitherto prevalent among us. What this was, in 1801, may be seen in the answer of an English gentleman and traveller [Mr. Strickland,] to certain queries of the British Board of Agriculture, in relation to the state of husbandry here. After remarking that New England was not a corn country; and had little to do with the plough, and that New York was then, and would continue to be, the granary of America, he proceeds to divert his British readers with the following details. "The usual course of crops in this state [N. Y.] is, first year, maize, (Indian corn); second, rye, or wheat; third, flax or oats; and then a repetition of the same, as long as the land will bear any thing, after which it is laid by to rest. A Dutchman's course on the Mohawk, is, first year, wheat; second, peas; third, wheat; fourth, oats or flax; and fifth, Indian corn. In Dutchess county, the rotation is, first, wheat; second and third, pasture without seed; and fourth, Indian corn, or flax or oats, or mixed crops." Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, may be classed together, from a resemblance of climate, soil and mode of culture; and here we have "first year, Indian corn; second, wheat; third and fourth, rubbish pasture. Clover is however beginning to be introduced, in some such course as the following: first, wheat; second, Indian corn; third, wheat; fourth and fifth, clover."

Two exceptions are, however, taken to this system. 1st. In the German settlements in Pennsylvania, where, from more attention or more skill, the wheat crop averages eighteen bushels to the acre, where twenty-five bushels are frequent, and instances of thirty not wanting; and, 2d. In the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, where the rotation of Indian corn, wheat, and rubbish, pasture, has reduced the average produce to six bushels per acre; in some instances not more than two bushels are obtained, and much is so bad as to be ploughed up again."

"In Virginia the usual crops are, Indian corn and wheat, alternately, as long as the land will produce them; and in parts where tobacco is cultivated, several crops of it are taken in succession, before any grain is sown. No one states the average of that extensive flat country in Virginia, lying below the head of tide water, more than five or six bushels; and in those fertile and beautiful valleys, among the mountains in which ignorant cultivators have not yet resided sufficiently long to have entirely exhausted the soil, the produce may not be less than 12 bushels the acre."

These specimens of agricultural skill will not be adduced as proof of the favorite national position, that "we are the most enlightened people on the face of the globe," and the less so, as a lapse of eighteen years had not entirely weaned us from ancient habits; for neither on the Maryland peninsula, nor in eastern Virginia, is there any material alteration in their mode of culture, except what may have arisen from the fact, that having no more fresh land to exhaust, they are now obliged to recur to old fields, and are of course annually suffering the new and increased penalties of improvidence. On the western shore of Maryland, in the northern parts of Delaware, and in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, the state of things is better; clover has been substituted for (what Mr. Strickland calls) rubbish pasture, and the root husbandry is encroaching on summer fallows, which we regard as a decisive step towards a regular and judicious rotation of crops.

After this brief statement of the past and present state of home agriculture, let us anticipate the future. We cannot believe that favored as we are with a temperate climate, with a productive soil, with an inquiring, reflecting and industrious population, and with civil institutions and improvements for and protect all the we shall long remain a stupid and ignorant people. The tenants of England, or the peasants of Flanders. But to rival these, we must follow their example; we must multiply the means of subsisting cattle; because these will, in their turn, give manures, and manures will quicken and invigorate the soil for the production of the articles of the greatest value and the highest price. It is on this simple basis that we offer the following tables of rotation of crops, adapted to our own circumstances.

Medium course in sandy soils: 1st year, potatoes dugged; 2d, rye with turnips, after harvest consumed on the field; 3d, oats and clover, or barley and clover; 4th, clover; 5th, wheat; with turnips after harvest consumed on the field; and 6th, peas, or lupins or lentils. We have by this course eight crops in six years, and five of these ameliorating crops.

Medium course in loamy soils: 1st year, potatoes dugged; 2d year wheat with turnips, as in the preceding course; 3d year, Indian corn and pumpkins; 4th year, barley and clover; 5th year, clover; 6th year, wheat and turnips as before. In this course we have nine crops in six years, five of which are ameliorating crops. And,

Medium course in clay soils: 1st year, oats with clover; 2d, clover; 3d, wheat; 4th, beans, dugged; 5th, wheat; 6th, the yellow vetchling.

A CHAPTER ON GAMBLING.

BY M. M. NOAH.

Figure to yourself, a double granite house of the largest dimensions, in one of the most fashionable squares of the great metropolis, surrounded by houses of the nobility and officers of the crown. In the centre of all that is elegant, accomplished and useful, in arts, arms, and science. The lower floor appropriated for offices, for the *maitre de cuisine*, for the refreshment rooms of waiters and liveried attendants. The grand staircase of Italian marble, and in the niches are beautifully executed statues of the graces, heavy Chinese and stained glass lamps and lustres are suspended over the grand entrance which leads to the suites of apartments above, where the festooned hangings, the rich Turkey carpets, and Persian ottomans, the tall mirrors, the molu lamps and candelabras, the gorgeous paintings and silken draperies, might vie with oriental magnificence; where the glare, and flash, and shower of light rival in brilliancy the mid day sun. In this place none but the elite of fashion and wealth enter; here the warrior and statesman may be found; the lord of millions, and the heirs of castles and countless acres; the choicest wines and the most delicate viands tempt the appetite; the air is perfumed, and all is splendor and intoxicating bliss; yet this apparently terrestrial paradise is called hell, and very properly so, for it is a gambling house, where all the passions which can agitate human nature are seen in countless variety: where hope and fear, avarice and waste, joy and grief, expectation and despair, alternately reign; where desperation urges the last stake and the pistol is the last refuge.

We have our hells in this city, our genteel and select gaming houses, where friends meet to win each other's money, and where the initiatory steps to a gambler's life and a gambler's fate are clearly developed.

The other night, hearing the rattling of balls in a room brilliantly illuminated in one of our public streets, I strolled in to see what was going on, and there beheld two boys not over fifteen years of age, playing billiards, so very short that they had to stand tip-toe to use the mace and cue with certainty—an old man, the keeper of the table, was marking for them. They were fashionably dressed; one of the little urchins had a sgar in the corner of his mouth, and the other had a fur cap neatly cocked on the side of his head, and at every pause in the game took a sip of something which might have been wine and water, probably something stronger; the little fellows moved briskly around the table, and were by no means novices. They were pretty boys, delicately featured, children of rich parents; any father might be proud of such boys, and yet would be spared much anxiety and pain to be without them. What are they good for; what prospect have they through life, commencing life thus? Initiated at an early age in vice and extravagance, for them study can have no charms, industry no allurements, a sober, happy, temperate life, no attractions.—Pleasure and play are the twin stars of their destiny; and an early grave in penury their only reward. Who stand accountable for this ruin? Parents. Up to a certain age, the age of discretion, a father is responsible for the sins of a child; hence the strong declaration of the early moral writers, "that the father who does not bring up his son to some profession or calling is a villain;" and so he is; he is the assassin of his own child.

When the two boys had finished their game, paid the bill, lit their cigars, and buttoned up their coats for a walk, the old marker was left alone. He had been a great gambler in his time, and was like a broken down race horse, who could not give up the turf. "Do you know," said I, "that I have some curiosity to learn what was the largest sum you ever won at cards at a sitting?" "When I was a young fellow," he replied, "I was in town, and one night won thirty thousand dollars at brag." "Prodigious! Thirty thousand dollars?" "Yes, I played all night and lost it all back, except eight hundred dollars, and I would have lost that, but that it was Sunday morning, and I heard the bells ring for church, and recollected that I had promised my wife to go and hear the bishop preach. So I washed my hands and face, smoothed my hair, and with downcast looks and pious features, joined in the Litany and chanted the Psalms."

There are many such, no doubt, in the world. "But did you never forswear gaming?"

"A frequently, but always broke my oath; one night I lost three thousand dollars, and had in the world, and I walked home quite melancholy with a friend. It was past two o'clock, and I invited him to drink a glass of brandy and water. I swore all the bitter oaths I could remember, that I never again would handle cards. While I was thus swearing, feeling in my pocket for a little loose tobacco, I found a bank note of a hundred dollars. All my gaming propensities revived in an instant; let's go back, said I, and try our luck once more; with this hundred I may win five thousand. We went back, and

I lost the note in five minutes, and here I am not worth a penny."

While there are many such cases, many similar scenes to be recounted, many acts of such tragedies to be rehearsed, how seldom do we contemplate the forlorn and desolate condition of the fond but wretched wife, whose husband is a victim to this ruinous passion, and whose children, alas! are walking in the same steps.

Night after night she sits alone, by the expiring embers, waiting the return of her truant, but still beloved husband; each knock of the door, each jar and jingle of the bell alarm her, until she becomes nervous from solicitude and watchfulness; the chirping of the cricket on the hearth, or the moaning of the wind through the casement, serves only to make "night hideous." The midnight bell tolls, and still he comes not; the hour of one is struck, two, sometimes three in the morning, ere his steps are heard through the passage, and then he enters pale, haggard, tormented with passion and disappointment, and excited by liquor; not a kind word, not a soft look, or an endearing expression for her whose love he should prize above all earthly jewels. The wretched partner of his misfortune goes to her bed restless, feverish, with headache and heart-ache. For every pang thus wantonly inflicted on a tender wife and mother, a life of penance can scarcely atone—and those who would escape from the stings of a wounded conscience, and a punishment commensurate with sin, must gather resolution and avoid scenes of gaming and ruin—the loss of fame and fortune, of lasting happiness and peace of mind.

Trial of Richard Lawrence, for an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States.

Washington City, April 11.

Present—Hon. Judges Cranch, Morsell, and Thuston.

Counsel.—On behalf of the U. States, Francis S. Key.

For the Prisoner, William L. Brent, and James F. Brent.

The Court opened soon after 9 o'clock, A. M., and the prisoner, Richard Lawrence, was brought into court, in the custody of the Deputy Marshal, Mr. Woodward. Lawrence was dressed in a gray coat; it appeared to us to be of the description of what they call a shooting coat; black cravat and vest, and brown pantaloons. His appearance was that of a man perfectly at his ease, and collected; but there is an appearance about his eyes, certainly indicative of mania; and an evident assumption of kingly dignity in his demeanor, and the expression of his countenance. He took his seat, however, very quietly by the side of his counsel, and conversed smilingly with them. We know it to be customary for all prisoners, on particular charges, to be reported as handsome and prepossessing, but Lawrence certainly was entitled, and honestly entitled, to these personal attributes, as he appeared this morning in Court. It was the opinion universally expressed.

The witnesses having been called into Court;

Mr. Key rose to address some observations to the Bench; when Lawrence started up from his chair, under evident excitement of mind, and said he wished to know whether it was correct to bring him there, or not? He claimed the Crown of Great Britain, he said, and also that of the United States; and he wished to know if they could bring him there?

Judge Cranch desired him to take his seat, and let his counsel manage his case for him.

Lawrence complied; but still apparently continued the subject, in conversation with his counsel.

Mr. W. L. Brent inquired of the Court whether, as this was simply a case of a misdemeanor, the presence of the prisoner, considering his state of mind, might not be dispensed with.

Lawrence again arose, and addressed the Court. He wished to know, if, having, as he had, a sword—

He again stopped; and

Mr. Brent stated his belief, that it would be impossible for the trial to proceed, if the prisoner remained in Court. The course which it must take, the defence it was intended to set up, could not fail still further to excite him. He would, indeed, rather he should remain if it were possible.

The Court thought it necessary that the prisoner should remain.

Mr. Brent said he had done all he could to quiet the prisoner's feelings; but had not been able to present any course of which he would make choice.

Judge Morsell said, it was always customary for the prisoner to be in Court in cases like the present. To permit him to depart would be altogether a novel proceeding; he should like the trial to proceed in the ordinary way.

The panel was then called; on which Lawrence observed; that they had called the jury; that, he wished to know if this was correct; he certainly was King. Judge Cranch. You must sit down and be quiet, Mr. Lawrence, until called on to answer.

The prisoner sat down; but not until he had reiterated the assertion, that he was King of Great Britain, and likewise of this country; and that he was protected by the law in his claim.

The following Jury was then sworn; many of the whole panel having been challenged on various grounds; chiefly of

having formed and expressed opinions upon the case:

H. L. Cross,	Charles Butler,
Wm. Orme,	John Mount,
John B. Ferguson,	Samuel Wilson,
Wm. Eaton,	Edward A. Roche,
Benjamin Sewall,	Noble Hertell,
Paul Stevens,	Jeremiah Orme,

The witnesses present for the prosecution having been sworn;

Mr. F. S. Key rose, and opened the case.

After the examination of many witnesses—

Mr. Brent said he would not trouble the jury with any remarks; but leave them to decide on the evidence they had heard.

The Court handed to the Jury the verdict given in the case of Hadfield.

They then retired, and in about five minutes returned the following verdict: "We find him *Not Guilty*, he having been under the influence of insanity at the time he committed the act."

The Court then ordered that Lawrence should be remanded, and be made as comfortable, and treated as well as his situation would permit, until some further provisions could be made to prevent him doing further mischief.

From the New Yorker.

Pennsylvania has involved herself in a debt of many millions in the prosecution of her extensive system of improvements, but her statesmen do not appear at all discouraged at the prospect; and we hear that propositions have been made by foreign capitalists to take the whole of her hands and refund the money which she has expended in their construction. We trust this will allay the fears of bankruptcy so apt to trouble the brains of shortsighted politicians in view of an outlay of a few millions for purposes of unquestioned and unbounded public utility. However dangerous the 'general welfare' doctrine, as applied to the operations of the Federal Government, we hold that a very considerable license may be allowed it in the legislation of a state; and surely the judicious investment of capital in facilitating the communication between the remotest sections and their market on the sea-board, must be regarded as coming within the scope of this rule. We do not consider, however, that the course of Pennsylvania has accorded exactly with the suggestions of enlightened and liberal policy. Had she first completed one main line of canal and railroad communication between her commercial capital and the Western waters, and then added her branches as she found advisable, her improvements might by this time have been relied on to defray their own current expenses, instead of involving her more deeply in debt, year after year, for the payment of interest and charges. It is a melancholy truth, however, that at no time could such a system have obtained the sanction of the Legislature, but the system has been, from sheer necessity, urged forward by combinations of local interests and local projects in the manner quaintly denominated 'log rolling.' Well! better thus than not at all.

When an account is published of a battle in which thousands have been slaughtered, says the Baltimore Gazette, all are eager to read it. The name and fame of the victorious general are blazoned to the world; the triumph is proclaimed by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and a general illumination; while feeling of national pride swells every bosom. So great is the exultation, that the loss of those who fell in the achievement is scarcely regretted. Brave men! is the common exclamation. They are covered with honor. The feeling with which they are regarded, would indeed be natural, if patriotism had been their sole motive in becoming soldiers; but while it is not wrong that the major make war a profession, and care little for the justice of the cause in which they are engaged, much of this feeling is misplaced. Those who promote the national prosperity by cultivating the arts of peace, are more worthy of honor than are those whose only merit consisted in bravery. Should we now record the destruction of a city, we should expect the sympathy of our readers; but as our land happily is free from war, and its citizens are sitting peaceably under their own roofs, that is not in our power. One thing, however, we can do; and that is, not to proclaim the evil of a battle, or the capture of a city, to announce that a place of which none of them has heard is sprung into existence.

The place to which we advert is Wetumka on the Alghma. Two years ago, says the Mobile Register, the site of Wetumka was a wilderness, and it now contains 1,200 inhabitants, with a prospect of increase. All this, there is nothing of the pomp and circumstance of war, nothing to excite the imagination or arouse the passions, and yet if we reflect we shall find that there is more real cause for exultation in such a proof of the progressive state of our country's prosperity, than if it were encircled by a halo of glory acquired by the destruction of a human life. Already Wetumka has its newspaper, and thus it is, that the empire of civilization is both the cause and the effect of the spread of knowledge. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico, the English language will ultimately prevail, and bat-

barity and ignorance will be banished to other regions. This is a prospect admirably adapted to make us exult.

Mississippi Lands.—The Helena (Arkansas) Herald thus speaks of the increasing demand for lands on the banks of the Mississippi River.

"We have never witnessed in any country such a rage for lands, as prevails at the present time for the lands on and adjacent to the banks of the Mississippi. It appears that they are just beginning to be correctly appreciated. No doubt can be entertained that the banks of that noble river (the Mississippi) will be crowded with an industrious and enterprising people.

It is found that a large quantity of the Mississippi land will fall into the hands of large speculators which is the only circumstance that can occur to impede the progress of their settlement. Thousands of acres are daily being entered at the office at this place, and we hope that the most of the lands which have been entered, will be settled and improved.

A Monstrous Long Tail.—By the Almanac of the Bureau of Longitude for 1895 we learn that Haley's famous comet of 1805 will make its appearance about the middle of October next, with an enormous tail of about eight millions of miles in length.

If Lieut. Morrison's account of the approaching comet be correct, we of the corps editorial shall have our hands full the ensuing two years—provided, nevertheless, we are not burnt up, reabsorbed into the sun, or resolved into our original elements. The comet is to shine like the moon—its tail to reach from the zenith to the horizon—and volcanoes, earthquakes, droughts, and epidemics, and "gorgons dire" of every shape, from Kamischatka to Cape Horn, are to be as thick as blackberries, or "autumnal leaves in Vallambrosa." But we are not to be frightened from our propriety by their hobgoblin tales. The universe is in good hands. N. Y. Star.

Worcester, Massachusetts, is in a complete state of feverish excitement, in consequence of the attempt of some of the inhabitants to put down tavern licences. There are two great parties created, nearly divided in numbers, and at a late meeting the angry feelings created ran mountain high. The late Gov. Lincoln's son knocked down a youngster that called him a liar. &c. The taverns are all closed but one by this frantic spirit, which has broken forth, and which we regret finds so much fuel to feed upon among our industrious and intelligent brethren of New England, who, we should imagine, might choose more practical and substantial matters to occupy them. Travellers, among other inconveniences arising from this state of things, are obliged to sleep in barns. N. York Star.

Whiskey vs. Temperance.—A severe contest seems to have been carried on between the whiskey drinkers and the Temperance men, in the Borough election in Circleville, Ohio, which resulted, as appears from the votes polled, decidedly in favor of the Whiskey Boys. The highest whiskey candidate, says the Alexandria Gazette, having 133 votes, and the lowest temperance candidate only receiving 67. After the result of the election was known, the Whiskey Boys determined to have a jollification over the victory, in the military style. But some of them paid dearly for their victory, as appears from the following account of the affair, as given in the Circleville Herald.

"Between ten and eleven o'clock, they charged and discharged a six pounder, in the west part of the town to the great annoyance of the good people who were seeking repose, and to the destruction of the windows in the vicinity. From thence they repaired with the weapon of war, to the summit of Mount Philippi, alias, 'the Mound,' the southern part of the town. Here there were three heavy discharges, the two first accompanied with yells and tumultuous shoutings. In loading for the last shot, (which was very incautiously attempted without securing the vent,) the charge exploded, and the groans of death were substituted for shouts of triumph. It was now the hour of midnight—and when the writer repaired to the scene of death, about ten minutes after the catastrophe, he found the ground strewn with the bodies of four men. Mr. John White was horribly mangled, gave one convulsive struggle and was dead! A man named Hood, was awfully disfigured, and so wounded in the right arm as to render immediate amputation near the shoulder necessary. The other two were only stunned, not materially injured. The tumultuous crowd who had a few minutes before thronged the summit, and vexed the welkin with their shouts, had disappeared, and the scene was dismal and solitary."

A Mail Robber detected.—A gentleman, an actor in the scene, has communicated to a friend in this place, under date 18th inst. the following facts. That Samuel Smith, Bar Keeper, (and we learn from others, Deputy Post Master also) at Cumberland Court House, was arrested on the 17th inst. at Powhatan Court House, where on the 18th he was to be tried, on a charge of robbing the United States Mail, at the former place. A large package, originally sealed, of letters from Fayetteville, North Carolina,

was found in his trunk, broken open. He had broken open and taken out the contents of a double letter, \$765, which were found in his possession. The remaining letters were laid aside it is supposed, for a leisure examination. He had been lately seen, at different times, with several thousand dollars in his possession. The letter writer himself saw him, a short time since, with \$3000 in hand. He would have been arrested at that time, but his circumstances and employment were unknown to those who were on the look out for the culprit. We are informed that Smith was, some time ago, a stage driver, on the Buckingham road. We learn also that Smith's detection was effected through the skill and address of Mr. John M. Anderson of Richmond city Post office, acting under a commission from the Post Master General.

Danville Reporter.

A VILLAIN CLUTCHED.

Some three weeks ago a stranger of fine appearance, considerable intelligence and prepossessing manners, arrived at one of our Hotels by the Southern Stage. He very quickly made it known that he was a dealer in tobacco, and that he wished to purchase a large quantity of that article. He professed to be originally from the Island of Cuba, but immediately from New Orleans, at which latter place he stated, he was engaged in business with a partner, whose name was Castillo, his own being Clagget. He spent some eight or ten days with us, and succeeded in exciting high expectations. He occasionally conversed with the officers of our Banks, and spoke of checks expected from the Branch of the U. States Bank at New Orleans, on the Branch at Richmond. He was very politely told that his checks would be collected for him without charge, and then paid to him. He, however, determined it was best to advertise for 500 to 1000 hhd. tobacco, and visit Milton, N. C. and other adjacent places of business, before he commenced his regular operations. To this end he hired a horse and saddle from one of our citizens, borrowed a pair of saddle bags from the bar of the hotel, and departed.

The succeeding day at noon, another stranger from the west by the name of Ship, arrived in town, in pursuit of the renowned Tobacco Merchant, under the promise of a reward of \$200 dollars for his apprehension. It now appeared that he was a sort of an itinerant *slight of hand* dealer in various hocus pocus arts, being so gifted by nature, as to be able to turn his genius to any sort of business that promised gain. We learnt from his pursuer that he had by his ingenuity succeeded in swindling the citizens of Memphis of upwards of 2000 dollars. From that place he proceeded to Winchester, Ten. where his pursuer first became acquainted with him. He there gave out that he had retired from business, and wished to settle a stock farm in that neighborhood. While there he appropriated to himself several valuables, such as a fine gold watch, a horse, &c. without allowing the proprietors thereof any adequate *quid pro quo*. He then styled himself James James. He assumed at different places five or six different names.

It now became evident, that his object here was to swindle the Banks out of a few thousands of their cash; but being disappointed, he decamped. He only tarried about three hours in Milton, but staid long enough to raise the price of tobacco one dollar in the hundred. He pretended there, he was going south to Caswell Court House; but by a circuitous route got round to the north and pushed for Halifax Court House where he arrived Friday night. He then sold his horse and saddle for \$46, and prepared to take the stage for the east on Sunday morning. But in the Stage arrived an Irishman who had travelled in company with Mr. Ship, and recognizing him as the individual pursued by Ship, had him arrested, and when Mr. Ship reached there on Sunday, he found him snugly lodged in jail.

Danville Observer.

A dinner was recently given at Oxford in honor of Judge White. The Hon. Balie Peyton of Tennessee, being present, was an invited guest, and delivered a speech on the occasion. The following is an extract:

"But how it will be in the north, time alone can determine. The opposition, like ourselves, have their first and last choice. If they could elect a man of their own politics they would certainly do so, and while there was a possibility of success they contended manfully for the mastery. But the popularity of Gen. Jackson has been irresistible; his party is omnipotent, and the opposition have yielded. The contest now is between Hugh L. White and Martin Van Buren. Mr. Clay has not only refused to enter the canvass, but will, it is thought by his friends, retire from public life. Mr. Calhoun declared in a speech which he lately delivered in the Senate, that he was no candidate. It is true that Mr. Webster's friends of Massachusetts have nominated him as a candidate, but it is considered more in the light of a personal compliment than a serious purpose of continuing him in the canvass. His better informed and candid friends acknowledge that he has no reasonable hopes of success. Where I have been it is admitted on all hands that the next

President must be selected from the Jackson party, and that the contest is narrowed down to one between Judge White and Martin Van Buren. The ranks are forming, and Tennessee and Alabama have taken their stand in favor of White. But we are told that Clay men, and Calhoun men, and Webster men, are to be found in the White ranks, and that therefore, we Jackson men should not fall in. Do you not find those who formerly were Clay men, and Calhoun men, and Adams men, and Bank men, and Tariff men, and Internal Improvement men, in the Jackson ranks? Yes, in, and yet they all make very good Jackson men. Is it not insisted that all these shall go, en masse, for Mr. Van Buren: and why should we of the Jackson party, who brought Judge White forward, refuse the support of those who have not, heretofore, gone with us in every thing? That portion of the opposition which has declared for Judge White, have not asked, nor do they expect him, to barter his principles for their support. No, sir; they admit that they are beaten, they withdraw their leaders, and offer their support to him on the purest and loftiest grounds. Ought we to refuse? I think not. The great body of the people of the opposition, have rights and interests at stake, and liberties to secure as well as ourselves; they are American citizens, who, having no candidate of their own, claim only the poor privilege of choosing between such candidates as we present. The American people of all parties demand, and they are entitled to a truce, a cessation from those violent party contests, which of late have unavoidably run so high. Politicians and all that class of men who make a trade of office-seeking, may be interested to keep the political furnace in full blast, and to keep the tide of passion among the people; for upon this their political consequence may depend, and without it, they might sink into the abyss of obscurity."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 24.

At an election held at the court-house in this place on the 20th instant, the following persons were elected Wardens of the Poor for Orange county, for the ensuing three years, viz. Col. Cadwallader Jones, James Mebane, James Forrest, James Faucett, James Webb, John U. Kirkland and Peyton Moore.

We have been informed, that at a numerous meeting held at Red Mountain, the Hon. Judge Ruffin and Judge Nash were nominated as candidates for delegates to represent this county in the Convention.

The venerable Nathaniel Macon and Weldon N. Edwards, esq. are candidates in Warren county for delegates to the Convention.

A public dinner was given at the government house in Raleigh on the 15th instant, in honor of our Senator Mr. Mangum, by those citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity who approve of his political course. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons were present. Gov. Swain presided, assisted by Weston R. Gales, intend of the city, Capt. Theophilus Hunter and Johnston Busbee, as vice presidents.

Judge Mangum responded to a complimentary toast, in a speech of an hour and a half in length, which was received by the company with many marks of cheering approbation.

The company was also addressed by Gov. Swain, in a speech of an hour's length, advertising to the great topics which now agitate the public mind.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Beaufort county was recently held at Washington, at which resolutions were adopted approving of the course of P. Mangum in the Senate, and appointing a committee to express their approbation of his political course, and to request him to accept a public dinner in that town.

The elections in Connecticut have resulted in favor of the administration candidates, by a majority of more than two thousand votes.

The elections in Virginia take place during the court week in the several counties in all this month, and excite much interest. Thus far both parties claim to be gainers; we may therefore consider the result as doubtful.

At Warren superior court, last week, Judge Norwood presiding, the case of Lemuel Turner, indicted for the murder of John Harwell, whose trial had been removed from Halifax, has again procured his cause to be removed, and taken to Granville.

Sentence of death was pronounced upon William Garner, for the murder of his wife Martha Garner. He is to be executed by the Sheriff of Warren county, on the 15th of May next. Garner had been married to his wife but a few months when the shocking deed was perpetrated for which he is now to suffer.

From the Warrenton Reporter.

Rail Road to Wilkin's Ferry.—We give below an extract from the Petersburg Intelligencer on the subject of the Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road. We have no doubt that in due time all the stock will be taken, and that the enterprise will succeed to the advantage of all concerned. Should the road be extended from Belfield to the Ferry, we shall have access to market at a most convenient point—very near our county line, and but about twenty miles from this place. Is it not time that our citizens were looking over the charter of the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road? Should this last be built, and it seems to us that its construction is a necessary consequence of the Greenville road, we shall have a rail road at our very doors. A little attention to such an important subject, we conceive to be not amiss.

Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road.

"The books for subscription to the stock of the company were opened on yesterday, and in about two hours more than one half the whole amount required was subscribed in this place. Should the subscriptions in other places named in the charter not fill up the entire sum required, it will be readily done at this place. The work will doubtless be commenced forthwith, and our intercourse with the richest portions of North Carolina and Virginia be rendered as convenient and expeditious as possible."

Philadelphia April 8.

Death of the Hon. James Brown.—We regret to announce the sudden death by apoplexy, after a long and tedious illness, of the Hon. James Brown, who for several years has ornamented our city, and imparted to the social circle one of its most agreeable charms. We need not refer to his distinguished public career. He is known to have represented, in the Senate of the United States, the state of Louisiana; and the nation, as Minister to the Court of France.

Mr. Brown was, we believe, in his 73d year; and until the last eighteen months, bade fair to live many years longer. But a cloud suddenly overcast this prospect. He was, at about that period, struck down by paralysis, and had never recovered from its effects. But having lingered, sometimes with hope of better days, until yesterday morning, when about 10 o'clock, he closed his life—respected and honored by all who knew him.

Enquirer.

The Prophet Matthias.—The trial of this notable impostor is now proceeding at Whiteplains, before the Circuit Court of West Chester county. The original indictment charges him, we believe, with manslaughter, if not murder, for his alleged agency in procuring the death of Mr. Pierson. A second indictment charges him with an aggravated assault upon his own daughter; and a goodly array of witnesses on either side are in attendance. He is defended by H. M. Westcott and J. Prescott Hall, of this city—ably of course; and the prosecution is conducted by the District Attorney and Hon. Henry R. Storrs, of this city. There is a strong probability that he will escape 'unwhipped of justice.'

The Prophet maintains a most reckless bearing, and prophecies all manner of evil to his adversaries—saying that Whiteplains will be destroyed by an earthquake, should he be convicted. It is a melancholy fact, that a number of the people of that town actually place some faith in his blasphemies.

Rise of the Cotton Trade.—In the beginning of the reign of George III. (1760) this trade gave employment to 40,000 persons, and the value of the goods produced £500,000. It now employs not less than 1,500,000 persons, and the value of goods produced exceeds £31,000,000. The cotton yarn annually spun in England would, in a single thread, girdle the globe 203,775 times; it would reach fiftyone times from the earth to the sun, and it would encircle the earth's orbit eight times and a half.

Liv. paper.

Patent Sawing and Boring Machine.

A machine is now in operation at the George street Steam Saw Mill, which we understand will prove very advantageous in reducing the price of carriages, chairs, &c. and can be applied to various other uses, by which much labor may be saved. It is said to saw out fellows of wheels, circular chair backs, &c. with a mathematical accuracy not to be attained by the ordinary method of manufacturing—and with such expedition as to perform, in one day, the work of twenty mechanics, regularly bred to the business. The boring of hubs of wheels, and indeed every kind of boring, is performed with a like facility and precision. The machine is propelled by a two horse power steam engine; but animal or water power can be applied to the same purpose. It is requested that all who are interested in improvements in machinery, should call at the above place and see the machine in operation.

Charleston Courier.

A New State.—A German paper contains the information, that some scattered tribes of Jews, who maintained a sort of Independence for a long time, about the southern coasts of Arabia, have been lately visited by Captain Owen.

He discovered that an Israelite, of the name of Mahomet Bin Akel, has founded among them a new sovereignty, and raised himself to the rank of Sultan of Morbut and Dachoffar. By means of his wealth, he has purchased a thousand Nubians, whom he has formed into an army, and with this imposing force he has conquered the whole coast from Feutar to Ganew and Hadramond.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
24 Friday,	5 22 6 38	
25 Saturday,	5 21 6 39	
26 Sunday,	5 20 6 40	
27 Monday,	5 19 6 41	
28 Tuesday,	5 18 6 42	
29 Wednesday,	5 18 6 42	
30 Thursday,	5 17 6 43	

MOON'S PHASES.
First, 6 4 13 morn
Full, 13 2 0 morn
Last, 19 5 55 a/m
New, 27 4 12 a/m



NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, & CO.

HUNTINGTON & LYNN

WE HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

NOTICE.

THIS partnership of SEABROOK & DORSEY is dissolved by mutual consent.

April 15th. 68—1w

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber living in Orange county, N. C., near Cedar Grove, on or about the 15th instant, a Filly, two years old this Spring. She is a yellow sorrel, with one hind foot white to the pastern, one fore foot white, and a white speck in her forehead, and in but thin order. Any information concerning the above described Filly will be thankfully received; and any person who may see her and will be good enough to take her up and give me information where she is, by letter or otherwise, shall meet with a reward equivalent to his trouble.

HUNTER McCULLOCH.

April 20th. 68—p

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES, and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 20. 68—

Nomination of Delegates.

WHEREAS the Governor has issued writs of election to the several Sheriffs in this state to hold Elections in their respective counties on Thursday the 31st day of May next, to elect two Delegates from each county, to hold a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State:

It is respectfully proposed, that a Public Meeting be held at the Store house of Bracken & Co. (Ruffin's Mill) on the first Thursday in May next, for the purpose of recommending two suitable persons to be voted for as Delegates for Orange County in said Convention.

AN ORANGE VOTER.

Haw River, N. C. April 19. 68—

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, Chatham county, on Tuesday the 26th of May, with the view of forming a new company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same, are requested to attend said meeting.

April 26th. 68—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1835.

Johnathon P. Sneed } Original Attachment.

vs. } J. Webb summoned as

Neel H. Horton. } Garnishee.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Neel H. Horton, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said Horton to appear, and reply and plead, at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of May next, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$2 25 67—6w

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 65—



From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE DEAD FATHER.

Come hither, child, and kneel
In prayer, above thy father's lifeless form—
He loved thee well in sunshine and in storm,
Through days of woe and weal;
His blessings on thy head no more are given,
As once they came like gentle dews of heaven.
Look on that pallid face
Its wonted smiles are calmly resting there,
Unbroken by the deep drawn lines of care;
Sorrow has left no trace
Of furrowed bitterness upon the meek
And still expression of that blanched cheek.
Thou scarce canst feel thy loss,
Or know the chilling cares that have begun
To shadow thy bright pathway, gentle one!
Many a withering cross
May in thy guiltless bosom plant its sting,
And to thy hopes a poisoned chalice bring.
How sad the fireside hearth;
His manly form shall never—never more
Darken the threshold of our cottage door;
Nor the full sound of mirth
Go up in gladness to the whited wall;
For death has entered with his funeral pall.
A chair is vacant now!
A cheerful eye and a contented face
Have left, for aye, their wonted dwelling place,
And we must bow!
A blessing's gone! a noble form is riven,
To darken this cold earth and gladden heaven.

"BUT HE IS A GENTLEMAN."

Not long since we chanced to hear a short dialogue between a mother and her daughter who had just arrived at the age of "sweet sixteen," on the propriety of associating with a certain individual who was not named, but whom the mother seemed anxious that her daughter should shun. From what we could learn from the conversation, it seemed that the individual in question possessed a prepossessing exterior—dressed well—was familiar and affable in his manners, and managed to keep up his head in what is generally termed "good society" in consequence of "his winning ways," but who was nevertheless a heartless, depraved wretch, a debauchee, and a notorious gambler. It was after these qualities of the man had been portrayed by the anxious mother as a warning to her inexperienced daughter, that the artless girl exclaimed as though she had hit upon a reason that more than outweighed all her mother's objections—"But he is a gentleman!" These words struck our mind forcibly, nor will the honest simplicity with which they were uttered be soon effaced, "but he is a gentleman!" What then? Why these cannot be vices—a gentleman would not practise any thing that is not proper, is the conclusion to which the unsophisticated mind of this girl at once arrived. How much misery, how much disappointment, how much overwhelming sorrow and regret has this one short sentence caused in the world! How many heartless villains are there who move even in the first circles, and whose characters are known to be infamous, who yet hold up their heads for no other reason than because they are GENTLEMEN—that is to say they possess the exterior of gentlemen, a comely person, affable manners, and a good suit of clothes. How few are there, especially among the young, who look beyond these accomplishments in forming their estimate of character. Let a man be ever so corrupt, let his private character be what it may, if he possesses these little external accomplishments, it will not answer, under the present constitution of society, to censure him, "for he is a gentleman." But let a female wander from the path of propriety, yes, let her even be suspected of it, though she may be ever so charming, this grand salvo "But she is a lady," will not be sufficient to cover her failing. Such a certificate will not sustain her—she must be consigned to disgrace and infamy. In what consists the difference? Why it is that men may practise with impunity vices which will not be a moment tolerated in the other sex! That there is a false standard of gentility set up in society there can be no doubt. That good old maxim of Pope that "worth makes the man" has gone out of vogue, at least with a very large portion of society. Or else a different standard of worth has been set up which is to measure a man's worth by the quality of clothes he wears or the grace with which he bows. Thus it is no uncommon thing to see a man who can drink, gamble, swear, and commit any other species of vice, and yet be a "gentleman." If these men could be stripped of their false plumage, if their real characters could be exhibited in their naked deformity to the artless youth, there would be little danger to be apprehended from them. But the cloud under which their baseness is disguised renders them doubly dangerous associates for youth, for it enables them first to gain confidence by their easy address, then allure to ruin. Every parent who has the good of his offspring at heart should not hesitate to expose the

vipers, nor let the consideration that "he is a gentleman" have any weight in restraining him from withdrawing his children from the society and influence of such men. It may be an unpleasant task, but it is a duty which you owe to your children and to yourself, and will doubtless save you many a pang of anguish and many a vain regret.

IRISH RUINS.—By Mrs. S. C. HALL.

We soon overtook a very respectable looking man; I was told he was a butcher—one who had stared ruin in the face until at length he stared her out of countenance.
"I don't know how it was," said our guide, "but everything in the wide world went wrong with the poor craythur; to be sure he was over fond of the drop—what else have we to count us? He might have been too fond of it—the thing's possible—I have a lanin myself that way, but only of a Sunday after mass—bad cess to the taste ever passes my lips till then. Well, he was a gone boy—and what was harder than all upon him, the girl he loved turned agin him—and when the Steamers came in fashion, with their great wigel-wagel claws, bating the brains out of the salt wather, Murtoth was done intirely, for all the calves were shipped plane and clever for England. 'I'm ruin'd like my country,' said Murtoth, 'and nothing can put us past our luck.' And the poor fellow grew worse and worse, until ne'er a man in the shambles tossed his little finger so high as Murtoth Delaney. Well, one day he wasn't so far gone as usual. Not high toast—it was about ten o'clock in the morning—but any how, as he was turning a corner by the bridge, what should run up agin him but blind Kishen and his pipes, and he fell right into the water; well the girl I spoke of was passing at the same time, and without a word or a skreel (an' most women are mighty skreelish in general)—without a word, faith, she dashed in after him like a mermaid—and may be he hadn't enough to do to save her—and then when he got her on the bridge, she turned from him, without a word, only she said 'twas better to be drowned in water than die by whiskey. Well somehow the word took hold of his heart, and he pondered it over and over, and went that night into Lawrence Mulloger's store-shop, and stood the sight of the drams and the smell of the hot whiskey punch without so much as tasting; and afther that he sat off for the girl's house, and she was winding off a reel, and the clothes she had on in the morning hanging drying still by the fire, and no stockings on her feet, for she owned but the one pair, and those she had put on for decency when she had the luck to go into Ross—but well he knew that if she liked she might marry a boy who could afford her a dozen pair of the whitest in Belfast—and that's saying a grate dale;—he stood before her on the flure, and he thought a light from heaven broke upon him, though she didn't spake nor seem to heed him; he thought how good and quiet and tractable she was in her family—slaving like a negro; and how she had risked her life for him—and he saw the trouble he had given her traced out on her pale face—
"And Ellen," (her name was Ellen,) "Ellen," says he, "if—I know I have cheated many an oath against whiskey—but if I join the Temperance Society, and remain faithful to it—say for a year or two—will you marry me then?"
"Murtoth," says she, "I'm not going to tell a lie—my heart has been crushed intirely through the drink. My father's lost his reason wid it, and the smell of it's never off my mother; it's the rale curse of the country—the ruin of ould Ireland. If—but oh, Murtoth, it's impossible—you never will give it up!"
"Didn't I stand the sight of forty-seven nagins going down about half as many mouths in less than half as many minutes," said Murtoth, "and the smell of Lawrence Daly's seven tumblers gliding down his throat—and never touch't it? And now, Ellen dear, smell the breath on me," he added, as he placed his lips close to hers, "and you can tell if the drop has passed here—through all my temptation—and then say if there's hope for me."
Ellen looked up, and clasping her hands earnestly, "God strengthen you, Murtoth; and if he does, there is!"
"A year or two, Ellen?"
"One year is as good as twenty; and if you keep from it one year; this day—no, to-morrow, twelve months—for you tasted it this morning—neither poverty, nor sickness, nor sorrow, shall hinder me from being your wife; and if—if not, Murtoth—why there's no use in talking, but the green sods in the church yard will make the young heart an' the broken heart asy."
Well, we all wondered what in the world had come over Murtoth—he grew so steady and so sober, and we didn't think it was the same man was in him; he had more gumphson than ever, and somehow some of the calves stayed with him instead of turning to English veal, and pigs and the like; and the quality after a while took to buying from him—and Ellen no longer looked crooked into the broken windows of Lawrence's dram shop as she passed on t'other side of the way, for at last she had full faith in Murtoth's promise.

"And they were married!"
"Ay, in troth, and Ellen is one of the best and happiest wives in Ross, and he the most thriving man; and the world an' all wouldn't argify Murtoth but what whiskey is the biggest ruin in all Ireland! And my lady, 'twas all owing to Murtoth's going to a good gindelman well known in these parts—one Mr. George Carr—and writing his name in a book, promising not to touch a drop of speerits, pure or mixed; and it seems this way is a dale surer than taking an oath agin 'em—for somehow or other we forgets our word, but we aren't mane enough to put our pen to a lie; and when we does what a dale of the gentry done before us, why honor and shame are both pushing us on to stick to the word we wrote upon paper. Myself thinks I'll be afther following the way of Murtoth Delaney."

Effects of the Savings Bank.
When this noble institution went into operation, we had in our employ a person whose earnings were about seventy dollars a month, but who, from his prodigal and convivial disposition, had not only never laid up a farthing, but was constantly embarrassed and pursued by some deputy sheriff. His money was worse than wasted, for he frequently spent it in a manner that gave him much trouble and vexation. On paying him off one evening, we recommended him to deposit a portion of his wages in the Savings Bank. The advice was received as an interference as to private affairs, and received a tart reply. It was however followed by a deposit of about twenty dollars that evening, although that sum was greatly needed to satisfy some pressing calls. The fact that so much was secured had a most extraordinary effect; in a very short period there was an entire change; and although no person knew that a regular sum was laid up, yet all perceived a wonderful change; from habits of carelessness, lewd company, wasteful extravagance and great embarrassment, to that of great attention to business, prudence, economy and general thrift. In a very few years the subject of this article had laid up a sufficient sum to purchase at a fortunate period a valuable store, pay down two thousand dollars, which he drew out of the Savings Bank, and gave a mortgage for the balance; since which the rents have been laid by as a sinking fund, until they have swept away the incumbrance and left the property clear. The income now amply supports himself and family comfortably, his children are well educated, dressed neat and tidy, and every thing prospers around him. Such is the effect of this institution on an individual under our immediate observation. The Savings Bank has, in this instance, as in many others, saved a helpless family from want, and rescued an active intelligent individual from ruin and disgrace. Phil Daily Adv.

CRUELTY.
Anecdotes of the Defendar Bey.
Of the cruelty of this Turkish grandee, who married a daughter of Mohammed Ali, numerous anecdotes are related in Egypt. He has, it is said, a tame lion usually lying at the foot of his divan, which, although mild towards its master, is still sufficiently ferocious to terrify his visitors. Sometimes he allows it to worry his slaves, calling it off, perhaps, just as it is about to kill the wretches. Similar habits are attributed to Tipoo Sultan. This savage, at present governor of the Delta, piques himself on the simplicity and primitiveness of his manners, and his entire freedom from European habits and notions. During the period of his command in the Upper Country, a soldier robbed a poor woman of a little milk. The woman, not foreseeing the result, laid her complaint before the bey, who demanded her to point out the culprit. This being done, the soldier was ordered to be laid upon the ground and have his body ripped open. The milk being found in his stomach, the bey paid the woman a fine, and dismissing her, the robber has been punished; but it has been discovered to be innocent, the same punishment would have awaited you." It is the custom of this barbarian, who always moves surrounded by the terror of arms, to ride abroad accompanied with a number of Mamalooks (or domestic slaves,) each of whom carries a thousand sequins in his girdle; that should he be compelled to fly, which considering his decided hostility to the pacha is by no means improbable, he might still be provided with money for his immediate use. During the Syrian campaign, six of these young men, dreading the effects of his ferocity, examples of which they daily beheld, their escape and took refuge in Ibrahim's camp. Being discovered, however, they were immediately apprehended and conveyed back to Cairo. Here they were commanded to appear before their inexorable lord in the great hall of the palace, where they found him encircled by a number of blacks armed with drawn swords. They were not long in learning their fate. He commanded them to take every man a sabre, and attack each other in his presence, until five of their number should fall, promising life and a thousand sequins to the victor. The Mamalooks obeyed; ranged themselves three and three; and having been trained to the use of arms, and uniting

skill with courage fought desperately, shedding their blood like water, while the Defendar sat calmly in his divan, enjoying the spectacle. At length, after a long and sanguinary struggle, one only remained the victor over his unhappy companions. Exhausted and bleeding in every limb, he raised his eye towards his master to receive the promised pardon; but at this moment the bey gave the nod to one of the black slaves who stood behind the victim, and the head of the Mamalook immediately rolled along the floor. On another occasion, two of his military slaves quarrelling, drew their swords in their presence; at which his anger being kindled, he commanded their heads to be struck off. The Mamalooks, however, mindful of the recent fate of their companions, resolved to sell their lives dearly, drew their pistols, and aiming at the head of the tyrant were about to rid the world of a monster, when the interposition of other of his slaves enabled him to escape into the harem. Reckless and desperate, as a knowing escape impossible, the Mamalooks, now joined by several others who had wrongs and insults to revenge, pursued and besieged him in his private apartments; where but for the speedy arrival of a party of soldiers from the citadel, he would have paid the forfeit of his innumerable barbarities and crimes. With this assistance he succeeded in repelling the assailants, who in their turn were shut up and besieged in one of the turrets of the palace forming the powder magazine. Here they held out during several days, fighting desperately; but at length, finding their numbers decrease and being entirely destitute of provisions, they set fire to the powder and blew themselves up with the tower in which they had taken refuge.

New York Police Office—April 3.
Charles Curtis was brought up for beating his beloved wife Betsey, who had been, as she said, a faithful slave to him all her best and brightest days.
Mag. Why do you behave so badly this woman, Mr. Curtis? Isn't she a good wife to you?
Pris. (who looked like the knight of rueful countenance,) Oh, yes, Judge, she's been a great wife to me, that's a fact.
Mag. Then you've been a great accountant to ill treat her. Here, Mrs. Curtis, step up and make your affidavit.
Wife. What's that, sir?
Mag. Why, swear to the ill treatment you have received.
Wife. O, sir, I never swear; my husband swears enough for both of us.
Mag. Well then, do you affirm?
Wife. What's that, sir?
Mag. Why, do you or do you not want to prefer a complaint against your husband?
Wife. Oh, sir, as bad as he is I should n't prefer any body else before him; and as to complaining, I have complained, but it doesn't seem to do no good.
Mag. Well then, do you wish me to take your complaint?
Wife. Oh, sir, I should be sorry to have you take my complaint; for I've had the rheumatism so bad for these six years that I've been hardly able to stir.
Mag. Can you make oath that this man beat you without cause?
Wife. I can, sir.
Mag. Then do so, and I'll commit him.
Wife. What's that, sir?
Mag. Why, I'll send him to prison.
Wife. Oh, sir, I wouldn't have him go to prison for the world, because he's my husband, and the only friend I've got in the world.
Mag. Why, I thought you said he beat you?
Wife. So he did, sir, but then he always kissed me afterwards, and made it up again; and he never let any one else beat me.
Mag. Then you think he has a right to beat you because he is your husband?
Wife. Well, sir, I don't know how the law is about that.
Mag. Well, I know, and tell you he can be punished for it.
Wife. But I don't want to have him punished.
Mag. Then what did you come here for?
Wife. Why, I thought perhaps you'd talk to him and make him do better.
Mag. Well then, I'll talk to both of you. If (to the wife) he beats you again, come right up here and make your complaint; and (to the husband) so sure as she does, I'll have you brought up and send you over to Captain Swain. Now go, both of you, and never let me hear any more of this, or I'll be sure to keep my word.
And Mr. and Mrs. Curtis walked off together most lovingly. Transcript.

Attention.
To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th or Hillsborough Regiment.
YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on the second Saturday of May next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.
JEFF. HORNER, Col.
April 3.

WOOD wanted.
Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to send it forthwith.
THE PRINTER.

State of North-Carolina,
Orange County.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton
vs.
Elizabeth Patton. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.
Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.
GEO. W. BRUCE, C. S. C.
Price Adv. \$5 00 67-3m

EQUITY SALES.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—March Term, 1835.
Joel C. Pile, and others. Petition to sell lands.
ACCORDING to a decree made in this cause, I shall expose to sale, on Monday the 25th day of May, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough; a

TRACT OF LAND,
which belonged to Wm. Pile, dec'd, on the waters of Stoney Creek, supposed to contain about 240 acres, on a credit of nine and 10 months.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
March 25. 64-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
In Equity—March Term, 1835.
Elizabeth Kirkland, and others. Petition to sell land.
IN pursuance of a decree made in this cause, I shall offer for sale, on Monday the 25th day of May next, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of nine and two years, the

TRACT OF LAND
Containing one hundred and eighty-nine acres, on the waters of New Hope, joining the lands of James Freeland and others, as mentioned in the petition.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
March 25. 64-

GARDEN SEEDS.
THE Subscriber has for sale, GARDEN SEEDS, of almost every variety.
THOMAS CLANCY.
March 20. 63-3s

A List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1835, which not taken out against the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	L
Mrs. Jane Adams	Caleb Lindsey
Miss Elizabeth Anderson	Elizabath Lewis
Robert G. Armfield	John Loy
Miss Frances Benton	Col. Wm. L. Long
James Brown	Fielding Leathers
Gabriel Barba	Robert Nutt
Thomas Burton	Capt. Jas. Mebane
John Bushners	or his heirs
James S. O. Byers	Frederick Moize
Kendrick M. Bagby 2	Mrs. Cornelia Morrow 2
William Bowe	Joseph McDaniel
William Barlow	Robert Mills
William L. Bowles	John L. Moore
George R. Bridges	Mary Ann Mulholland
	Sarah Matthews
	William W. Mitchell
Dr. James A. Craig	James Moore
Elizabeth Clinton	Mrs. Arena Martin
Samuel Clayton	George McCauley
Cadet Campbell	Mrs. Eliza McCauley
James Crutchfield	
John Cooley	O
John Carr (hatter)	Thomas Odum
Wm. Cunningham	Benjamin Orton
Corresponding Sec. of the Agricultural Association.	Elizabeth Paul
Allen J. Davie	Sherman Pettibone
Moore Daniel	Cornelius Peterson
T. A. Davis	John Porterfield
David Dickey	R
	Jacob Riley
Thomas Emmerson	John N. Roper
George W. Evans	Mrs. Eleanor Ann Ray
Secretary of Eagle Lodge No. 7	Peggy Revils 2
F	S
Samuel Fielder	James Strayhorn
	Gilbert Strayhorn
Moses Guess	Moses & William Searlett
Robert Gresham	Moses Searlett
	John Scott
Thomas Horner	Sheriff of Orange County
William Hoy, jr.	Mrs. Sarah Smith
John Hardee	Col. John Stockard
Herman S. Hotchkiss	Augustus Selden
Wm. Holden (printer)	Christopher Stark
	Willie Suraney
William Hull	Thomas Sykes
William Hesley	T
J	James C. Turrentine
E. M. Jones	Jonathan S. Towson
Chas. M. Johnston	Sarah Thompson
Elizabeth Juberry	W
	Jane Wilson
F. J. Kron	Charles Wilson
John Kelly	Samuel R. Woods
William Kirkland	Y
Rev. John Kerr	Mary C. Yancy
	Thomas Yancy.

In future the Northern, Southern and Western mails will close at seven o'clock, A. M. on the days of their arrival.
WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.
April 1. 65-